CAPÍTULO 2

Spanish I- Chapter 2 Review
Christopher Columbus claimed the island of Puerto Rico for Spain in 1493 while on his 2nd voyage to reach the island of Hispanola (which is today Haiti & the Dominican Republic).

Puerto Rico remained under Spanish rule for more than 400 years until 1898 when Spain ceded the island of Puerto Rico along with Cuba and the Philippines to the United States in the Spanish-American war.

In 1917, Puerto Ricans received U.S. citizenship.

Puerto Rico is a free state associated with the United States.

Their currency is the U.S. dollar which Puerto Ricans sometimes call a peso.

The island of Puerto Rico was originally named San Juan Bautista and the capital was named Puerto Rico (rich port). Puerto Rico’s 1st governor, Juan Ponce de Leon, later switched to the two names.

Official languages are Spanish & English.
Places to know:
- Océano Atlántico
- Mar Caribe
- San Juan (la capital)
- Isabela- known for it’s beautiful beaches & large waves
- Cordillera Central- the central mountain range where el flamboyán (the tree of red flowers) grows.
- El Yunque- the largest national park in the Caribbean, known for the numerous number of species of plants and animals.
- Ponce- home to “El Parque de Bombas” and known for the architecture of it’s houses
The most popular sport in Puerto Rico is baseball (or softball for females).

The streets of Old San Juan reflect the colonial age in Puerto Rico.

The most famous amphibian is El coquí, named for the sound it produces.

**La Comida**

Las habichuelas are beans served with rice and chicken or meat.

Fried chicken and tostones are a typical Puerto Rican dish.

Puerto Rican cuisine is a blend of indigenous Taino culture, Spanish, African, Mexican, and North American influences.
El arte

- Jose Campeche one of the most famous Puerto Rican artists.
- *Vejigante masks* are made of a dried coconut and are often painted black or red and are adorned with horns.
- The Taino culture was the dominate culture until the arrival of Columbus in 1493. Taino art conserves pre-Columbian traditions.
Las celebraciones

- **La fiesta de Santiago** is a 9 day musical celebration in Loíza Aldea.
- **El festical Casals** is a 40+ year old festival dedicated to Classical music. It was created by pablo Casals.

La arquitectura

- **El Parque de Bombas** is a historical museum known for it’s unique architecture.
- **El Morro** is a Spanish fortress constructed in 1539 known for it’s 6 meter thick walls and circular sentry boxes (garitas). These garitas acted as shelter for guards of the fortress and have become and architectural symbol for Puerto Rico.
Trigueño(a) is another word for moreno(a) used in Latin American countries to describe someone with dark hair and skin.

Güero(a) is another word for rubio(a) used in Mexico to describe someone with light skin and blond hair.

In Puerto Rico, the legal driving and voting age is 18, although Puerto Ricans can get their driver’s license at age 16 with parental consent.

Music is very popular in Puerto Rico. Tito Puente, Willie Colón, and Marc Anthony are some artists that have made salsa music popular through the use of instruments like the güiro & maracas to add Afro-Caribbean rhythm to Big Band jazz.
Review of the verb Ser- to be
Ser with Adjectives
Adjective Agreement (Gender & Number)
Questions formation
Nouns
Definite & Indefinite Articles
The verb Gustar
¿Por qué? vs. porque
The preposition de
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>INFINITIVE</th>
<th>to be</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am</td>
<td>I am</td>
<td>We are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (informal) are</td>
<td>You (informal) are</td>
<td>You (informal) are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (formal) are</td>
<td>You (formal) are</td>
<td>You (formal) are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is</td>
<td>He is</td>
<td>They are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is</td>
<td>She is</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## The Verb *Ser* (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Conjugation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am</td>
<td>(Yo) soy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (informal)</td>
<td>(Tú) eres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (formal)</td>
<td>Usted es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He is</td>
<td>Él es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She is</td>
<td>Ella es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We are</td>
<td>(Nosotros/Nosotras) somos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (informal)</td>
<td>(Vosotros/Vosotras) sois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (formal)</td>
<td>Ustedes son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are</td>
<td>Ellos/Ellas son</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adjective: a word that describes a person or thing
- You can use the verb *ser* with adjectives to describe what someone or something is like.
  - I am tall.
  - Yo soy alto.
- In Spanish, you don’t usually need to subject pronoun if it is clear who the subject is.
  - Soy alto.
    - Here, yo is not needed because the word *soy* can only mean “I am”
  - ¿Cómo es él?
  - Es rubia.
    - Here, él is not needed in the 2nd sentence because it is clear from the question who is being described.
- To say what someone or something is not like, put *no* in front of the verb.
  - I not am tall.
  - No soy alto.
In Spanish, nouns and pronouns are divided into genders: **masculine** and **feminine**.

Adjectives in Spanish **must** agree with the noun they are describing in gender.

- Masculine adjectives generally end in an -o
  - Alto
- Feminine adjectives generally end in an -a
  - Alta
- Adjectives that end in a consonant or another vowel (other than -o or -a) have the same **Masculine** and **Feminine** forms.
  - Inteligente / Inteligente (Intelligent)
  - Intelectual / Intelectual (Intellectual)
- Adjectives that end in a consonant ONLY change if they are referring to a nationality or end in -or. In these cases, the letter -a is added to the end of the word.
  - Español / Española (Spanish)
  - Trabajador / Trabajadora (Hard-working)
Adjectives must also agree with the nouns they are describing in number.

When the adjective describes more than one person or thing, it must be put in the plural form.

To make an adjective plural:

- Add -s if it ends in a vowel
  - Alto → Altos
- Add -es if it ends in a consonant
  - Trabajador → Trabajadores

To described mixed groups (Male & Female), use the masculine plural form of the adjective.
Gender/Number & Adjective Agreement Examples

- Ramon is nice.
- Mari is nice.
- Lorenzo is hardworking.
- Gloria is hardworking.
- Carlos and Ana are shy.
- Ana and Carmen are shy.

- Ramón es simpático.
- Mari es simpática.
- Lorenzo es trabajador.
- Gloria es trabajadora.
- Carlos y Ana son tímidos.
- Ana y Carmen son tímidas.
In Spanish, all questions begin with an inverted question mark ¿ at the beginning of the sentence and a regular ? at the end.

- ¿Cómo se llama usted?

The subject in a question (if included) can go before or after the verb.

- ¿Mari es extrovertida?
- ¿Es Mari extrovertida?

Because the subject can go before or after the verb- just raise the pitch of your voice at the end of the question when the subject is before the verb as to not confuse it with a statement. This only applies to questions that may be answered sí or no.
When answering a question with sí or no, you say the word no twice in your answer: the 1st no to mean no and the 2nd no to mean not.

- ¿Mari es extrovertida?
- No, (Mari) no es extrovertida.
- Sí, (Mari) es extrovertida.

Remember that Mari can be omitted from the response because it is clear in the question who is being referred to.

To ask for more information, use question words (who, what, when). Notice on the next slide that all question words have accent marks!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Questions</th>
<th>Spanish Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How?</td>
<td>¿Cómo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When?</td>
<td>¿Cuándo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What?</td>
<td>¿Qué?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which?</td>
<td>¿Cuál?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who?</td>
<td>¿Quién?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who (plural)?</td>
<td>¿Quiénes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where?</td>
<td>¿Dónde?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From where?</td>
<td>¿De dónde?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To where?</td>
<td>¿Adónde?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why?</td>
<td>¿Por qué?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much?</td>
<td>¿Cuánto(a)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many?</td>
<td>¿Cuántos(as)?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Spanish, nouns and pronouns are divided into genders: *masculine* and *feminine*.

- **Masculine** nouns generally end in *-o*.
- **Feminine** nouns generally end in *-a, -ción, -tad, and -dad*.

**To make a noun plural:**

- Add *-s* if it ends in a *vowel*
  - Fruta → Frutas
- Add *-es* if it ends in a *consonant*
  - Profesor → Profesores
- If the noun ends in *-z*, change *-z* to *-c* and add *-es*.
  - Pez → Peces
Definite Articles = the

They must match their noun in number and gender.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>El</td>
<td>La</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Los</td>
<td>Las</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definite Articles are used to talk about a noun as a general category or when saying what you like with the verb *gustar*. 
The verb Gustar is used to say what people like.

If the thing someone likes is singular (pizza), then **gusta** is used.

If the thing someone likes is plural (vegetables), then **gustan** is used.

There are 6 pronouns (**me/te/le/nos/os/les**) used before the verb **gustar** to say who likes something. Look at the following slide to see the 6 pronouns.
### The verb *gustar* - To Like

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Singular (object)</th>
<th>Plural (object)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I like</td>
<td><em>Me</em> gusta</td>
<td><em>Me</em> gustan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (tú) like</td>
<td><em>Te</em> gusta</td>
<td><em>Te</em> gustan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (usted) like</td>
<td><em>Le</em> gusta</td>
<td><em>Le</em> gustan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He likes</td>
<td><em>Le</em> gusta</td>
<td><em>Le</em> gustan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She likes</td>
<td><em>Le</em> gusta</td>
<td><em>Le</em> gustan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We like</td>
<td><em>Nos</em> gusta</td>
<td><em>Nos</em> gustan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (vosotros) like</td>
<td><em>Os</em> gusta</td>
<td><em>Os</em> gustan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (ustedes) like</td>
<td><em>Les</em> gusta</td>
<td><em>Les</em> gustan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They like</td>
<td><em>Les</em> gusta</td>
<td><em>Les</em> gustan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notice that *le* can stand for you (usted) like, he likes, and she likes. Also, *les* can stand for you (ustedes) like and they like. To clarify who is being talked about, use a + name(s).

- A Maria le gustan las verduras.
- A Maria y A Juan les gusta la pizza.

To ask who likes something, use *a quién* or *a quiénes* before the correct form of *Gustar*.

- ¿A quién le gustan las verduras?
- ¿A quién les gusta la pizza?
Put the word **no** before the pronoun to say *don’t* or *doesn’t*.
- I *don’t* like movies.
- No me gustan las películas.
- Juan *doesn’t* like ice cream.
- A Juan no le gusta el helado.

To ask **what** someone likes, put the question word *qué* before the pronoun.
- *What* do you like?
- ¿Qué te gusta?

To ask **why**, use ¿Por qué?
- *Why* do you like sports?
- ¿Por qué te gustan los deportes?

To answer **because**, use *porque*
- I like sports *because* they are interesting.
- Me gustan los deportes *porque* son interesantes.
THE PREPOSITION DE (PAGE 64)

- Remember that the word *de* can mean *of* or *from*.
- The word *de* has 3 meanings:
  1. To say where someone or something is from.
     - I am *from* Chile.
     - Soy *de* Chile.
  2. To show relationship or possession
     - Juan’s email (The email *of* Juan)
     - El correo electronico *de* Juan
     - Maria’s friends (Friends *of* Maria)
     - Los amigos *de* Maria
       - Remember that there is no ‘s in Spanish!
  3. To indicate what type of thing you are describing
     - Adventure Books
     - Los libros de aventuras
- The preposition *de* followed by *el* combines to form *del*.
  - *El libro de el profesor.* ➔ *El libro del profesor.*
Vocabulary for Chapter 2 can be found on page 73. (Also on your Chapter 2/Part I and Chapter 2/Part II vocabulary lists)

Don’t forget about the ¡Exprésate! Boxes on pages 44, 47, 57, and 58